

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY A. G. CHADWICK.

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TERMS—The CALEDONIAN will be published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, or at \$1.50 if paid in advance. If payment is made within six months from the time of subscribing it will be considered as advance pay. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted for the customary prices. Persons are requested to state the number of weeks they wish their advertisements published, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Laws of Vermont.

1.—An Act, altering the terms of the county courts in Lamoille and Orleans counties.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SECTION 1. In future the county court within and for the county of Lamoille, shall be holden on the second Tuesday of December in each year; and the county court within and for the county of Orleans, on the fourth Tuesday of June in each year, instead of the times now provided by law.

Sec. 2. All complaints, information, indictments, actions and suits, and every other matter of thing, returnable to said courts respectively in said counties, shall be entered, heard and determined, at the times in this act named for said courts in said counties. And all persons and parties, required by law to appear before either of said courts in the counties aforesaid, shall appear and have day in the same courts at the term of said courts to be holden in the same county, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from the passage thereof.
[Approved by the Governor, Oct. 30, 1837.]
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

2.—An Act, altering the terms of the county court in the county of Grand Isle.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SECTION 1. In future the terms of the county court within and for the county of Grand Isle shall be holden on the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday of April, and on the fourth Tuesday of September, in each and every year, instead of the times now provided by law.

Sec. 2. All complaints, informations, indictments, actions and suits, and every other matter of thing, in law or equity, now pending in, and all writs, warrants, appeals, recognizances, and every other matter or thing returnable to said court in said county, shall be entered, heard and determined, at the times in this act named for said court in said county; and all persons and parties, required by law to appear before said court in the county aforesaid, shall appear and have day in the same court at the next term of said court to be holden in the same county according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. The grand jury shall be summoned to attend the county court in the county of Grand Isle at the stated session thereof holden on the fourth Tuesday of September in each year, instead of the session holden next after the last day of April.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from the passage thereof.
[Approved by the Governor, Oct. 31, 1837.]
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

3.—An Act, relating to the levy of Executions.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SECTION 1. In all cases where any writ of execution has been or shall hereafter be extended on real estate, and shall extend, or levy is, or shall be irregular, informal, or in any way not made according to the strict rules of law, so that the title derived therefrom shall be deemed doubtful or uncertain, it shall be lawful for the supreme court in the county where the judgment was rendered, upon petition of either party to said execution, his her, or their heirs, executors, administrator, or assigns, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, or within two years after such extent shall be returned, the party applying giving due notice to the adverse party, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and filing with said supreme court a duly certified transcript of the judgment, execution and extent, to vacate, annul and set aside such levy or extent, for any such defect, illegality, want of form, or irregularity therein, and also to issue execution anew.

Sec. 2. If neither party, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall move the court to set aside or vacate such defective extent within two years from the passage of this act, or within two years next after the return of said extent, or if, on such motion or petition being made, the court shall therein adjudge that such extent be affirmed, then, in any case, such extent shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid to convey all such right, title, or interest, as the judgment debtor shall have, or may have had, at the time of such extent, in and to the estate so extended, upon, and shall be deemed and held as conclusive evidence of title in such estate against said judgment debtor, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, forever.

Sec. 3. The first and third sections of an act entitled "an act in addition to an act constituting the supreme court of judicature and county courts, defining their powers, and regulating judicial proceedings," passed November tenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 31, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

4.—An Act relating to the issuing of Executions.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SECTION 1. [The third section of the act of November eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "an act in alteration of, and to amend an act relating to jails and prisoners therein," passed on the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall hereafter be so construed that the clerks of the several county courts in this State may, in vacation, or at any other time, issue alias executions in all the cases embraced in said section, without any special application to the court for the same; the plaintiff making the application being first required to furnish the clerk a written discharge of the body of the debtor from future imprisonment upon the

process upon which he was committed, previous to the issuing of such alias execution.]

Sec. 2. If the creditor in any execution on which the judgment debtor is committed to jail shall die, his executor or administrator shall have the same power to discharge such debtor from imprisonment and to take out an alias execution against his property as is given to such creditor by the third section of the act aforesaid.
Approved by the Governor Oct. 31, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

5.—An Act relating to Notes and Contracts.
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That whenever any bill, note or other contract, not subject to grace, shall, by the terms thereof, fall due on the Sabbath, the same shall, for every purpose, be taken and considered as due and payable on the Monday next following.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 31, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

6.—An Act in relation to the discharge of Mortgage Deeds.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That any mortgagee of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, his or her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, having received full satisfaction of the mortgage money, shall, at the request and cost of the mortgagor, his or her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, acknowledge payment thereof by making a certificate upon the mortgage deed, signing the same and affixing his seal thereto in the presence of one or more witnesses, which certificate the mortgagor, his or her heirs, executors or administrators may cause to be recorded upon the margin of the record, and perpetually bar all actions to be brought thereupon in any court of record as if discharged in the manner required by the eleventh section of an act passed March sixth, 1797, entitled "an act regulating the conveyance of real estate, and for the prevention of frauds therein."

Approved by the Governor Oct. 23, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

7.—An Act relating to the right of Trial by Jury.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That in all cases where any proceedings may be had under the act of Congress of February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, relative to fugitives from service, the person claimed as a fugitive from service, shall be entitled to a trial by jury, according to the constitution and laws of this State.

Approved by the Governor Nov. 1, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

8.—An Act relating to the Judiciary.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That no judge of the supreme court, who shall try any cause in the county court, on which trial there shall be reserved any question of law by bill of exceptions, motion in arrest, or otherwise, shall sit in bank, on the hearing of such question, or questions, or have any voice in the decision thereof.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 30, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

9.—An Act to provide for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:
SECTION 1. The Senate and House of Representatives, in joint assembly at the present session of the General Assembly and annually thereafter, shall elect some person to be a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of this State.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such reporter personally to attend the sessions of said court, and make and faithfully digest and prepare for publication authentic reports of the cases already decided and not reported, and all cases that may hereafter be decided, and shall annually at his own expense, publish at least two hundred copies of the same, of which he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, fifty copies for the use of the State, and also that the reporter shall publish and deliver to the Librarian at the State House in each year one copy of said reports for each organized town in the State, to be furnished at the actual cost of publication and paid for by the State.

Sec. 3. Such reporter shall annually receive out of the treasury of this State, seven hundred dollars, which sum, together with the proceeds arising from the sale of said reports, shall be his compensation for reporting said decisions.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the judges of the supreme court to prepare and furnish to the reporter, on or before the first day of October in each year, correct reports of the opinions by them severally given.

Sec. 5. An act entitled "an act providing for the publication of the reports of the decisions of the supreme court," passed October the twentieth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and the first section of an act entitled "an act to provide for reporting the decisions of the supreme court of judicature, and for other purposes," passed on the thirteenth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor Nov. 1, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

10.—An Act providing for a revision of the Laws of this State.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State may appoint five persons whose duty it shall be to revise, re-draft, re-compile and arrange in methodical order the statute laws of this State, and report the same to the General Assembly at its next session; and such persons may receive a compensation for their services out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 27, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

11.—An Act concerning the revision of the Statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the commissioners to be appointed to revise the statute laws of this State, are authorized to procure the revision, or any part thereof, when prepared by them, to be printed, for the use of the General Assembly. Provided, the number of copies of any bill, so

ordered to be printed, shall not exceed four hundred.

Approved by the Governor Nov. 1, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

12.—An Act in addition to an act entitled "an act to provide for the receipt and distribution of the public money of the United States which may be deposited with this State."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

SECTION 1. Such towns in this State as may have appointed trustees, agreeably to the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an addition, saving that such trustees may have been appointed after the first day of January last, and such towns as shall, at their next March meeting for the choice of town officers, elect trustees in the manner provided in the act aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive their proportion of the public money, under the same rules and regulations as are provided in the aforesaid act, in the same manner as though such towns had appointed trustees within the time specified in said act.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to compel the treasurer of this State to violate any existing contract in relation to said surplus money. **Provided also,** that the provisions of this act shall not embrace those towns which may have voted not to receive their share of said money.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passing of the same.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the trustees in each town to make a report of their proceedings to their respective towns at their annual March meetings.

Approved by the Governor Oct. 25, 1837.
C. L. KNAPP, Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. Some days since, a gentleman arrived in Cleveland, in pursuit of a fugitive debtor; and having here learned that the runaway could probably be found in Detroit, went on in pursuit of him to that place. He there discovered the object of his search, and with him a very beautiful and interesting young female, who was living with him as his wife. Knowing that he had a wife residing at the East, our friend was somewhat surprised at this new accession to the domestic circle of the fugitive, and still more so when she assured him, in a manner too sincere and innocent to leave room for a doubt, that she had been legally married to the person with whom she was found. Not troubling himself, however, at the time with an inquiry into the matter, the creditor arrested his debtor, and brought him to this city, where he was lodged in jail. Hither the lady followed him, and here the circumstances were disclosed, which have doomed a pure young creature to a broken heart, and will probably terminate in her early death, or a life more horrible than the grave.

From the information we have received—and it is furnished as on unquestionable authority—it appears that M. A. J. the lady of whom we have spoken, was an inmate of a boarding school at Leviston, where she became acquainted with the man to whom she was afterwards married.—She was an orphan, and it is said inherited a large fortune, which was under the care of an uncle, her guardian. Delicately bred, and ignorant of the world, it is not a cause of wonder that her feelings were strongly tinged with romance. She was young, too—only sixteen—and in addition to extraordinary beauty, possessed of every accomplishment of intellect and education. Her villain who deluded her was introduced to her relatives as a gentleman of standing and respectability, and by his personal graces and consummate tact was well calculated to win the affections of an inexperienced and unsuspecting bosom.

Unable to accomplish his object by any other means, he proposed marriage, and contrary to the earnest remonstrances of her uncle and friends, she listened to his entreaties, and finally eloped with the fascinating stranger, to whom she was married in Detroit. It was not until her arrival in this city that she discovered the fatal secret of her husband's former marriage. The person who gave her the information, states that he never believed a more heart-rending scene.—The conviction that she had been duped by him upon whom she had placed her heart's richest affections, with whom but a moment before, she had expressed her willingness to die in a prison, together with the thought that she was not his wife, produced an alternate struggle between pride and love, such as can only be understood by those who have learned its horrors by experience. Nature, ever kind to its tenderest flowers, left Miss J. long insensible to her fate. Another, and perhaps little less bitter affliction, was in reserve. The unprincipled villain had circulated far and wide a report that he had never been married, and that she was only one of the many whose love he had won without the ceremony of a legal union. This story too, reached her ears, and the conviction of its truth gave another and deeper pang to her wounded spirit.

For him she had given up all—the home of her fathers, the associates of her childhood, the friends she loved, and how had the wealth of her heart been repaid? He, for whom all had been sacrificed, determined on a still further sacrifice of her only remaining treasure—her good name, and by a pitiful and malicious falsehood, endeavored to complete the ruin of his arts, and wickedness had devised.

In the mean time, the author of her sorrows and disgrace, having procured his liberation from prison, has gone, we know not whither, and escaped for a while the consequences of his offense. But though the law, tardy and utterly impotent as it is in matters of this kind, may be ineffectual to inflict upon such a being the punishment his crimes demand, there is an avenger in his own conscience, if there is one spark of humanity yet left, which sooner or later must award him a retribution more fearful than any human tribunal can dispense.

Miss J. contrary to the orders of her physician, who considered her removal, in the present state of her health hazardous, has returned to her home in Canada. Poor girl! If sympathy can heal the wounds of the spirit, no honest heart will refuse her the balm of its pity and compassion.
—Cleveland (Ohio) Advertiser.

From the Metropolitan. NELSONIAN REMINISCENCES. LANDING OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

On the 8th of March 1801, at nine in the morning, all the boats of the British fleet under Vice-Admiral Lord Keith were assembled in a triple line, extending about a mile and a half, at a league distance from their intended place of embarkation, being that part of the sandy shore of Africa called Egypt, and in the Bay of Aboukir, or shoals near to the place celebrated for giving birth to Cleopatra. The centre line, composed of flats and launches, were crowded to excess with the flower of the British army; these were towed by barges and rowed by a line of jolly-boats. They were drawn up in the rear, to assist the division, the captains of divisions in front, while the Honorable A. Cochrane, who commanded, was considerable in advance, with St. George's flag displayed; his barge led the whole of the triple lines. Opposite, and immediately in front lay the French army, on sand hills, whose ridges were strongly fortified with heavy pieces of ordnance, while here and there between the hills, peeped out the flying artillery, and the cavalry showed in numbers between masses of infantry, that looked sufficiently numerous to have devoured our small but heroic band. On their left, lay Aboukir (now Nelson's) island, strongly fortified with mortars. The scene was beautiful and imposing, the line of battle ships lay in the distant perspective, with the bombs, sloop and troopships on shore; the sun shone with great splendor, and its fierce rays shot down on our troops with intense heat. The light breeze that gently rippled the placid waters, was just sufficient to gaily waft the various flags and colors that decorated and distinguished our different divisions, while the heavy crescent of the Turks lay dormant to its staff.

The signal is thrown out to advance leisurely, but to keep strictly in line till under fire, and then use every exertion to land the troops. Fountain of mercy and love! that this splendid and bright scene of nature's sublimity should be marred and totally defaced by man! What answer should be given to the question of the Eternal, "Man, why sheddest thou thy brother's blood?" Alas, alas! the wholesale slaughter of that day! All that military skill could effect in making the intended place of our embarkation invulnerable, had been done by the French Governor of Alexandria; and for eight days had we, by our presence in this bay, given him due notice of our intention. To his commander in chief, General Menou, he wrote, "that nothing with life could be thrown on his shores but a cat;" in fact he had rendered the beach impregnable; and so it was to all but the steady valor of British bands. Imagine, fair reader! (if any of the loveliest part of God's creation honor me so far, imagine ten thousand of England's hardy sons, full of life and vigor, rushing into an unequal contest that in the space of one hour would decimate them. Hark! the first shell from Nelson's island; the roar, the whistle, the explosion among the boats, answered by the heart-stirring cheers of the British lines. The heavy artillery from the ridge of sand hills in front open their iron throats on the devoted boats.—"Give way fore and aft," is the resounding cry to the shrieks of the wounded, the heavy groans of the dying, and the gurgling sounds of the drowning. Gaps are seen in our line, and the brave soldier struggling in the water, encumbered by his accoutrements; his ammunition, his three days provision and water, give him no chance of floating till the light boats can grasp him. Now their flying artillery, with their long train of horses gallop to the beach, and open their brazen mouths on our still advancing boats. That venerable and veteran son of war, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander-in-chief, in the Kent's barge, moving in the rear, now desired the lieutenant of the boat to pass through the gaps in our line, and place him in front of the fire. "I command you, sir," said the veteran; "my personal safety is nothing compared with the disgrace of the boats turning back. Example is needful in this tremendous fire, which exceeds all I ever saw. Oh, God! they waver—backward, I believe! onward!" This apparent wavering was occasioned by a shell sinking a flat boat with sixty soldiers in her, and by the rush of smaller ones to pick up the sinking soldiery. The lieutenant in command of the barge respectfully said, he had the orders of Sir Richard Bickerton not to expose the general in chief unnecessarily to the fire, or land him till the second division were on shore. The British lines closing, to cover their heavy losses, rapidly approached the landing place.

The French infantry in heavy masses now lined the beach, and the roar of musketry was incessant and tremendous. Sir Ralph in great agitation, again ordered the officer to put his boat in front of the triple line, and was answered by that officer respectfully declaring that he would obey the orders of his admiral alone. The old general made an abortive attempt to jump overboard, saying, "Without some striking example, human nature could not face such a fire;" and indeed the sea was ploughed and strangely agitated by the innumerable balls that splashed among the boats, sometimes hitting them altogether by the spray they created. This was a most painful scene even for a spectator; our friends moved down like corn before the reaper. But now a change comes over the prov. touching the beach; the soldiers, heartily tired of being shot at like rocks, spring from the boats with great alacrity; that effective instrument, the bayonet, is actively put to work on both sides. Our brave soldiers in landing, jumped on the French muskets, for the beach was firmly disputed, but the home thrusts of the nervous British arm, and their dauntless hearts, drove back the Frenchmen, who, in regaining their position, opened for their cavalry to charge our line, then formed, and for the first time that day loaded their muskets. It was an anxious moment for us, who were spectators, to see the fleet Arabian horses moving in a whirlwind of sand, upon our half-formed regiments. Onward they came, like the lightning's flash. "Sare," said Lord Keith, (in his own broad Scottish accent), to the artillery officer of the bomb-ship he was in, lying as close in shore as the shoal water would permit, "give those incarnate devils and our largest shells." The explosion, in sweeping the French commanding officer and numerous others to their great account, caused a halt and partial confusion among them.

The cool and determined front presented by the forty-second, might, in some measure, have created delay in their furious charge. The majority drew up, and the well directed volley of the second and third ranks of our line over the front one, kneeling to receive the horses of the enemy on their bayonets, made them wheel about and retrograde in quick time, while about sixty (truly and rashly rode in on our troops. Man and horse disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, and the whole line heard the cheering orders, "Charge bayonets—advance in double quick time!"

These were received with the truly British shout, that no nation can equal, the determined valor in front, waving his men onward with his hat; up the sandy hills they rushed, looking to me like a heavy wave rolling up a sandy beach. The French forces appeared astounded, dismayed, and disheartened; and their want of that steady, persevering and indomitable spirit that nerves the brave man to encounter misfortune to the last, was now observable in their retreat. They left some of their field pieces in our hands, which proved most valuable, as they served to freshen up and accelerate the speed of their rear guard. Our forces took possession of their first line of defence, and bivouacked on it for the night. In no event, in this eventful war of a quarter of a century, did the fine quality of our soldiers and sailors display itself in brighter colors than during the landing in Egypt on the 8th of March, 1801.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The October number of the "Democratic Review," published at Washington, contains some very interesting "Glances at Congress," in which several of the prominent members are described in a graphic and somewhat impartial manner. The following sketch of that extraordinary man, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, will be read with much interest:

"Our attention is now attracted to a ray of light that glitters on the apex of a bald and noble head, located on the left of the House, in the neighborhood of the Speaker's Chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic, and orator—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. There he sits hour after hour, day after day, with untiring patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as the most jealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, always prepared to go at once into the most profound questions of state, or the minutest points of order. We look at him and mark his cold and *taut* eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and compare up phantoms of other scenes. We look upon a more than King, who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still at his post; he who was the President of millions now the representative of forty old thousands, quarrelling about trifles or advocating high principles:

—to-day growling and sneering at the House with an abolition petition in his trembling hand, and anon forcing it over the passions, and lashing the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm by his indignant emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted, never consulting with others, he sits apart, wrapped in his reveries, or probably he is writing, his almost perpetual employment. He looks enfeebled, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but ever ready for combat; melancholy, but let a witty thing fall from any member, and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles. He appears passive, but woe to the unfortunate member that hazards an arrow at him—the eagle is not swifter in its flight than Mr Adams; with his fingers quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and amid the amusement of the House rarely fails to take a signal vengeance. His stores of knowledge on every subject, garnered up in the course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged store house of a memory which is said never to have permitted a single fact to escape it, give him a great advantage over all others in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderful, eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him. He is of too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is original, of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and maintaining them. His manner of speaking is peculiar, he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and in a moment, throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack; then he becomes full of gesticulation, his body sways to and fro, self command seems lost, his head is bent forward in his earnestness till it sometimes touches the desk; his voice frequently breaks, but he pursues his subject through all its bearings—nothing daunts him—the House may ring with cries of order—order!—unmoved—contemptuous—he stands amid the tempest, and like an oak that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, stretches his arm forth and defies the blast."

GEOLOGY AND RELIGION. Mr Hopkinson, an English gentleman of much scientific knowledge, in a paper upon the refrigeration of the earth, predicted three different states which the earth might have originally been in or rather cooled in, taking it for granted that it was originally a heated and fluid mass. He said that from those portions of the crust that we have been able to observe, and from the internal construction of these masses which have been examined, we are led to the positive conclusion that such has been the fact, and are daily in the habit of witnessing phenomena that cannot be accounted for on any other conclusion. This theory, he remarked, was rejected by many because, as they asserted, it did not agree with the Mosaic account of the creation; but to such persons he would say, that this account is only to be taken as regards man, and not as regards the actual age of the earth. There were some who made a bad use of the truths which geology made manifest, and made it a peg to hang their irreligion on; but these truths did not make the philosopher irreligious, but, on the contrary, made his religion rest on a firmer basis.—*Mercantile Journal.*

No. John Randolph in one of his letters to a young relative says: "I know nothing that I am so anxious you should acquire, as the faculty of saying no. You must calculate on unreasonable requests being preferred to you every day of your life, and must endeavor to deny with as much facility as you can."